

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1804.

[No. 965.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bals.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bals.
Sugar in hds., tierces and bals.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Eggs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO.

A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerleymers, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Blafticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Ruffles,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.,
Oshaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Mullin Hand's,
India Mullins and Table Cloths
Baadana Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

April 2

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, on
the corner of King and Union streets,
Rum in hds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hds.
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,
Cassimeres, Calicos,
Kerseys, Threads,
Coatings, Chintzes,
Halfticks, Bedticks,
Fearnought, Ozanburgs,
Blankets, Sewing Silks,
Planes, Mullin and Mullin
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.
Stockings, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

April 4

NOW LANDING

And for Sale by the subscriber,
HOUSE FRAMES
OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

1	20	by	16	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Stories,
1	18		14	$1\frac{1}{2}$	do.
2	16		12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	do.
2	14		12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	do.
2	18		12	1	do.
7	16		12	1	do.
2	12		10	1	do.
1	10		10	1	do.

Also, 60,000 feet 4-4 plank, most
of it square edged, and of a good quality, 50,000
green cypress Shingles, a quantity of long white
oak Sills, cargo of excellent 5-4 Plank, and a
good assortment of small Scantling, Rattans and
Jiffs, N. E. 4-4 and 8-4 Plank, 4 inch poplar
do. bedstead stuff, large poplar Plank, 3 to 4
inch by 20 inches wide, 3 or 400 Cedar Posts.

On hand, as usual,
Spikes, nails, sprigs, bolts, locks and hinges,
&c. &c.

Thomas Preston.

d&t

FOR SALE,

80,000 lbs.
PRIME COFFEE,
19 bags Cocoa and a few tons Fustic,
Received per schr Harriot, from Port au Paix.
Apply to

James Wilson, or
R. Veitch and Co.

d&t

April 14.

HENRY K. MAY and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
At the corner of King & Union streets,
120 bals. No. 1 and 2 Cargo Beef,
50 do. Prime Pork,
75 bags heavy black Pepper,
10 do. Pimento,
30 boxes mould Candles of a superior quality,
5 pipes Cognac Brandy,
1 do. London Market Madeira Wine,
4 tierces of Clover Seed,
Nine elegant Ducking Guns.

April 20.

eo3w

JOHN B. TAYLOR,

CABINET MAKER,
King street, second door above the Printing Of-
fice of the Advertiser.
HAS RECEIVED
Some elegant pieces of Furniture,
Confisting of breakfast and dining tables, card
tables, sofas, bedsteads, secretaries and book cases,
which he offers for sale low. ORDERS
will be thankfully received and neatly executed.

April 13.

d2w

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads,
of all kinds, to be had at
MCALL's MANUFACTORY,
at the following prices by the barrel for Cash:

Wrought Nails.

	8d per pound.
40 and 30d Nails	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
20d do.	9
12 and 10d do.	10
8d do.	11
6d do.	12
4d do.	13
20, 12 and 10d Brads	9

Cut Nails.

	7d per pound.
8d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3d	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Retail price one penny per pound more.
Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods
German and American Steel, sold at the above
Factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice
boys would be taken to the above business.

April 19.

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK

Respectfully informs his Town and Country Cu-
stomers that he contemplates leaving this place
shortly, and will dispose of the following Shoes
for cash, credit, or produce—viz:

English and American colored Kid
Slippers,

D. black and white, high and low heels,
Black, red, green and blue Morocco Slip-
pers,

Ladies Black Morocco Jefferson's shoes.
Misses' Red and Black do.

500 pair good Calf Skin Slippers.

Black Stuff do.

Misses' Morocco and Leather Slippers.

Boys fine and coarse shoes.

Children's Jefferson Shoes, and pumps.

Men's fine Morocco shoes, and dancing pumps.

D. fine Morocco shoes, and coarse shoes.

March 27.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received this day per Sloop

Harriet & Fauny,

45 Hhds. Surinam Molasses,

ALSO—

Per Schooner Harmony,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris

AND—

100 Bbls. New England Rum.

April 7.

Midlings and Shoulders of Bacon,
FOR SALE

at nine cents per lb. by the hundred pounds or
ten cents per lb. by the piece, it is perfectly sound
and sweet.

Apply at Kirk's wharf to

William Hartshorne.

April 10.

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,
Have received per ship United States from

Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per
the Fame, via Baltimore.

April 9.

d3m

Printing in all its variety
executed at this office with neat-
ness and dispatch.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West Indies,
The new Schr UNION,
JOHN HAYNES, Master,
900 barrels burthen. She will be ready to take
in a cargo in three days, and will load in all
next week. For terms apply to

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL,

Who have for Sale,
10 hhds. Jamaica Spirits, received
per Schooner Union, and in store 400 bbls. Frisk,
20,000 lbs. salt petred hams
3,000 bushels Turks Island Salt
1,000 ditto Anguilla Salt
600 ditto Cadiz Salt, also
50 qr. casks superior old Port Wine

Madeira and Malaga Wines, &c. which will
be sold on low terms.

March 31.

For Freight or Charter,
To any port in the United States
or West Indies.

The Schr LEBOO.

For terms apply to
GEORGE N. LYLES,
DAVID W. SCOTT.

April 4.

For Cows and a Market,

The Ship

ALEXANDRIA,

CAPT. WESTERN,
expected in a few days from Amsterdam. She
will take in tobacco or West India goods, at a
reasonable freight, and we will make the usual
advances on consignments to Thomas Middleton,
and Co. London.

Robert T. Hooe, & Co.

April 9.

2awf.

For Freight to New-York or Phi-
ladelphia.

The Sloop

PATIENT SALLY,

lying at Ramfay's Wharf. Apply
to M. Finney, Master on board or

JOSEPH DEAN.

April 9.

For Charter.

The Ship

FABRIUS,

THOMAS FARRELL, MASTER,
burthen about 430 hds. of Tu-
bacco. Apply to

JAMES PATTON, or

WM. WILSON.

Who have for sale on board said ship
a cargo of Liverpool coarse SALT, suitable
for the fisheries, and an assortment of brown
Stone Ware.

April 9.

d10r

For Philadelphia,

The Schooner

HILAND,

JOHN HAND Jun.

MASTER,

Now taking in a cargo at the City of
Washington, and will sail from Alexandria on
Sunday next, for passage only apply to the master
on board or to

M'CLEAN & WINTERBERY.

April 19.

For THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

(at Harper's wharf,) a regular Trader, is now in readiness

to receive Freight for Liverpool, and intended
for an early Fall Ship, with Goods for this river.
A part

Public Sale.

On the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock will be sold on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,
situate on Cameron Street near the Powder House, in front 187 feet, and in depth 176 feet, hand-somely fenced. The above Lot is laid off as a garden, and in a high state of cultivation, subject to a rent of Twenty Pounds.

And at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold on the premises, near

Cameron Run,

A handsome Country Retreat, late the residence of Thos. Richards, containing One Hundred and Twenty Five Acres. The improvements are a neat Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, &c. and a well of excellent water, an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of pears, peaches, apples, cherries, &c. The above Farm commands a handsome prospect of the town of Alexandria, and river Potomac. It will be cut, entire or laid off in smaller Lots to suit purchasers. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 11.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the United States Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Wednesday the 16th May next,

One Lot of Ground

on the east of Water street in the town of Alexandria, containing 44 feet 1/2 inches on Water street, and 72 feet deep parallel with Prince street, and binding on Wales's alley. Also,

ONE ANNUITY

of 52 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, arising out of a piece of ground on Royal street, on which there is a two story frame house, now in the occupation of Mr. James Scott.

The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due from Robert Meafe to the estate of Edward Deneale, deceased.

John C. Herbert,
Jacob Hoffman, } Com'ts.
James H. Hood,

April 13.

SPRING GOODS.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED per the United States, capt. Long, a part of their SPRING GOODS, and expect the remainder per the first arrivals.

April 18.

det d 6t

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Mullins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, subject to drawback. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

April 18.

To the Citizens of Alexandria.

ENCOURAGED by the acknowledgments of some, and much gratified by the practical performances of others in the town, I am induced once again to solicit a still further and more general attention to the cultivation of the small back lots adjoining your dwellings: I am anxious to impress your minds with a belief of what is conviction with me, that beneficial consequences will attend the practice; many of those places are, what both farmers and gardeners would tell you, rich enough to produce a plentiful vegetation, and it is yet not too late for you to procure this year's cabbages, &c., in abundance; at the same time I would recommend to you a more open method of fencing, than has hitherto in general prevailed; this kind of fencing will render the plants more healthy and thriving, and also more wholesome food, by permitting a free circulation of air, as air of some kind is as necessary to vegetable as it is to animal life; and besides this, you may indulge yourselves with greater comfort and safety in ventilating your apartments, than you have hitherto been enabled to do in sultry seasons. This measure I am permitted will be approved of by several of the citizens, and to those persons, whosoever they may be, I take the liberty of soliciting their best endeavors in promoting it, by their advice, by their recommendation, and by what may, perhaps be more effectual than either, by their example.

The merchants and traders will take notice that too little attention is given by many of them to the laws in force against the incommoding of foot passengers with plaster of Paris, tar, empty casks, and a great variety of other articles. Draymen and Cartmen too, must not leave their carts and drays in the streets, as is now generally practised; if better attention in future be not given in those respects, the penalties against delinquents will be enforced.

J. Mandeville,
Superintendent of Police.

April 20.

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, December 8.

Debate on the AMENDMENT to the CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Taggart. Mr. Speaker, unaccustomed as I am to preliminary discussions, I feel a degree of diffidence and embarrassment to which many others are probably in a great measure strangers. I have no intention to enter into a lengthy discussion, or investigation of the resolution now before the house. But as I stand here in my place the constitutional representative of a section of the American people; perhaps equal in point of respectability to other sections represented on this floor, and as I suppose some of my constituents expect, that I will, upon certain occasions, do something more than give a silent vote upon such question as may from time to time, come before the house, I request the indulgence of a patient hearing, whilst I offer two or three reasons for the vote I shall give upon the resolution under consideration. I have not the vanity to suppose that I shall be able by any thing I shall offer, to influence the members of this House to vote in a different manner from that in which they have already made up their minds. Probably no discussion which can now take place will alter so much as one single vote. I think it likely that the proposed alteration in the constitution, comprised in the resolution now before us will pass this House by the constitutional majority, and I know not but it may be finally ratified by a sufficient number of state legislatures to make it a part of the constitution of the United States. If this event should take place, I shall, nevertheless, feel a satisfaction in having done my duty, in endeavouring, though feebly and unsuccessfully to arrest the progress of a spirit of innovation which I fear, (God grant that my fears may prove groundless,) will undermine, and finally destroy our national compact.

I have not heretofore been particularly hostile to what is called the mere designating principle. I have sometimes enquired within myself, what good reasons could be assigned why the convention which framed the constitution, left that article in its present form? It never having been a subject of investigation in the small circle of my acquaintance, I viewed it a matter of but little consequence either one way or the other, and I am persuaded that heretofore, this inattention to the merits of the question has been general in the part of the country to which I belong. But after seriously reflecting upon the subject, and attending to the discussions which have taken place in this house, both upon a former occasion, and since the resolution was transmitted from the Senate, as well as listening occasionally to the debates in that body, I have received that evidence which, in the view of my mind, has more weight than a thousand metaphysical arguments, that the constitution ought not to be meddled with. When I have beheld the many difficulties and perplexities attending every attempt to adjust the proposed alterations to the various bearings of the other parts of that instrument, I have been led to admire the wisdom and discernment of the framers, as well as to have a more realizing sense, both of the difficulty and danger of innovating. Innovations in a national system, I humbly conceive ought never to be admitted without the most imperious necessity. They are, at all times, a matter of hazardous experiment. But where is the imperious necessity in the present case? I trust it does not exist. If our national system is, in the main a good one, though it may not in every particular completely meet the wishes of every individual, or even of every state in the union, which, considering that it was formed upon a compromise, uniting a variety of different, and, some of them, clashing interests, was an event rather to be desired than expected, it ought to be like the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not. But that it is, in-general, a good one, we have had the most striking practical demonstration in its beneficial effects; in the almost unexampled national prosperity and advancement, enjoyed under that system.—In one respect I must be permitted to differ widely from an opinion advanced during the discussion of this question, by a gentleman from Virginia. I don't know that I should be correct in saying that he advanced it as his own opinion, I believe he rather spoke of it as the prevailing sentiment of particular sections of the union, at

the period in which the constitution was adopted. The sentiment alluded to was, that the constitution was objectionable on account of the difficulty of obtaining amendments; I believe on the other hand, that the facility wherewith alterations may be proposed and obtained, is not one of the least of its imperfections. That provision of the state constitution of Massachusetts, which, agreeable to the general sentiment and impression of the people, was at the time of its establishment, considered as an obstacle not easily surmounted in the way of its revision, until after the term of fifteen years, had elapsed, was in my opinion, a wise one; though objected against by many at the time of its adoption. About six or seven years afterwards there was a peculiar season of ferment and irritation throughout a large portion of the commonwealth. Had it not been for that provision in the constitution, which threw an obstacle in the way of its revision for a limited time, it is probable it would then have undergone some important alterations. This public ferment happily subsided, and when the fifteen years elapsed, the period when the voice of the people was called for, to see whether they wished for a revision, I do not recollect that there was found one town or corporation in the commonwealth, which manifested the desire of an alteration, in so much as a single article. At the end of another fifteen years; it is probable the public sentiment may be found still the same. Had as great, or even greater obstacles been thrown in the way of alterations in the constitution of the United States, for the term of twenty years; instead of its being exposed to frequent alterations under the name of amendments, so much am I opposed to innovations in a national system, I could not have viewed it as less perfect. Upon this general principle I am at present opposed to any alteration whatsoever in the constitution of the United States.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE LONDON EVENING POST.

Answer of the French Government to his Majesty's Speech.

The lateness of the hour at which the last Paris papers arrived, prevented us from giving at length the remarks and comments made by the government of France, on the speech delivered by his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament on the opening of the present session. They constitute documents of the very first importance, and may be justly considered as expressive of the sentiments of Bonaparte himself on the actual state of both countries. We give them in the order in which they appear in the official paper, in a series of notes referring to particular passages of the King's speech.

NOTE THE FIRST.

This note refers to the mention made of the Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

"The Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre, and Miquelon, belonging to the belligerent power which is mistress of the sea. The emphatic eulogies of his Britannic Majesty, on the great zeal and promptitude of his officers, and the forces which acted under their command are truly ludicrous. There were at St. Lucia 150 men, at Tobago 80, and at St. Pierre and Miquelon a corporal and 9 men."

NOTE THE SECOND.

This note alludes to the King's notice of the state of Ireland respecting the late traitorous and atrocious conspiracy, and his Majesty's hope that his deluded subjects in that part of the United Kingdom are now convinced of their error.

"We cannot conceive why this Britannic Majesty should not mention the affairs of Hanover, and pass over in silence the importance which his ministers had formally promised in the House of commons to assign to the mediation of Russia; but why should he fail to shew the same prudent reserve relative to Ireland, that unfortunate object of the interest and the solicitude of all Europe? Was it necessary to insult that unhappy Hibernia, which for so many ages has witnessed in the midst of it, the incessant renewal of the massacres of St. Bartholomew? Here ambitious men covered with the Roman purple, butcher the protestants; their ambitious men, covered with the English purple, butcher the Roman Catholics! The code by which Ireland is at present governed, is more cruel, more atrocious, than that of Marat. Every Irishman might ask his Britannic Majesty, where are the deluded? They are rather to be found in

a government which supports authority by means of scaffolds, than in a people who claim liberty of conscience, the privilege of possessing property, and the rights which are attached to the dignity of human nature."

NOTE THE THIRD.

This note is intended as an answer to that part of the King's speech, in which he trusts that his deluded subjects in Ireland, having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free constitution with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against the security and independence of the United Kingdom.

"This is really surprising. Let his Britannic majesty discover, if he can, in the four last years, in the course of which the revolution has been terminated, a single fact to support his arguments! let him mention through the immense extent of our territory, one country where the liberty of conscience has been restrained, where scaffolds have been erected, for the purpose of destroying men of talents, overwhelming in blood the degrading apprehensions, and the just remorse, by which a violent and tyrannical government is always tormented! Your tyranny over Ireland, resembles that of Carthage over the neighbouring States. It is severe and implacable."

NOTE THE FOURTH.

Here on the happy pressure which his Majesty laments must be unavoidable experienced by his people under the present circumstances, the French government say.

"The war has already cost the English nation 500 millions of livres. On the supposition that it may last five or six years longer, England will have paid three or four hundred millions of additional expense for the Rock of Malta, which cost the knights of St. John 200 millions during the two last centuries."

NOTE THE FIFTH.

This note refers to the magnanimous declaration of his majesty, if the occasion should arise, to share the exertions and the dangers of his people in the defence of their religion, their laws, and their independence.

"Is it the King of England, the head of a nation which rules the seas and sways all India, that holds this language? what! six months have scarcely expired since your Prince, blinded by the shadows of a base ambition, alarmed at the views of the ports of France and Holland, filled with fleets and armies, meditating the invasion of England, comes into the midst of you, and in his terror discovers to Europe and France the fluctuations of his Councils—and already hear him talk of marching at the head of his people to defend their religion, their laws, and their independence. What has reduced you to this extremity? Could you have held a different language if you had been defeated at Trebbio, at Thrasymer, or at Canæ? As yet the contest has scarcely begun; you have experienced no reverses; on the contrary, you have hitherto succeeded in every thing; and notwithstanding, your cities are alarmed, and your Councils require to be animated by the declarations of a Monarch who professes his determination to die at the head of his people! Are the persons who suggest this inconsiderate language to him, unacquainted that Harold the perfurer also placed himself at the head of his people?

Does it never occur to them that the illusions of high birth, the attribute of sovereign power and the purple robe, are in the moment of danger but weak defences against the casualties of battle? On that tremendous day all men are equal. It is experience, it is superiority of tactics, and the coolness of the general that establishes the difference between the victors and the vanquished. A monarch at sixty three years old, who puts himself for the first time, at the head of his troops would on the day of battle, embarrass his own people, and increase the chances of success on the part of the enemy. The king of England talks of "the honor of his crown, the maintenance of the constitution, their religion, their laws, and their independence." Was not the enjoyment of all those insatiable advantages secured by the treaty of Amiens? One would suppose on reading this speech, that it was not the English Ambassador who had the impudence to fix a period of only thirty six hours to decide the

question of war; and that on the contrary, it is the French Ambassador who demanded, at London, that in thirty six hours the religion of England should be changed, the constitution abolished, and the kingdom dishonored. Could not your religion, your constitution, and your honor be preserved without Lord Whitworth's *ultimatum*? What connection has the rock of Malta with the island of Lampedosa with your religion, your laws, and your independence; it is not for human foresight to penetrate the designs of Providence, and to discover the measure it may sanction in its profound wisdom for the punishment of perjury, and the chastisement of those who create division, excite war, under the vain pretext of secret suggestions of paltry ambition, sport with human life; but we can venture to prophecy the event of this important contest—that you shall not retain Malta, that you shall not obtain Lampedosa; and that you will sign a treaty less advantageous to you than that of Amelias."

NOTE THE SIXTH.

This note is caused by the expression of his majesty's firm conviction that, should the enemy, contrary to all just expectation, attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our coasts, the consequence will be to them discomfiture, confusion and disgrace.

"Discomfiture, confusion and disgrace!" If the King of England is so confident of success, why does he not order his fleets and citizens to allow us a free passage for a few days? We should see whether the result to the French would be discomfiture, confusion and disgrace! all those rnodemontades are at once unworthy of a great people, and of any man in his sober senses. Had the King of England obtained as many victories as Alexander, Hannibal, or Caesar, such language would not be the less absurd. The destinies of war, and the fate of battle, depend on a very trifling circumstance: so frequently does fortune prove blind and inconstant! But surely none but a person wholly deprived of his reason could affirm that the French army, which hitherto have not passed for cowards, should reap upon the soil of Great Britain nothing but discomfiture, confusion and disgrace!

"As to the presumptuous threats of which the King of England accuses his enemies, it would certainly puzzle his ministers to quote them. When did the First Consul, who has the sole direction of all the military dispositions, say that it was his intention to send an army into England? He has hitherto said that there shall be an encampment at the Texel, Ostend, St. Omer, Brest, and Bayonne; and the army has been encamped accordingly. Cannot, then, during war, troops be assembled in camps, without exercising presumptuous threats?

"You admit that the French may penetrate into the heart of England. On this supposition you offer to your people the defence of your head and hand, and you assure them in a prophetic tone, that the consequence will be to the French discomfiture, confusion and disgrace—Granted. But what would you gain by it! The advantages which you say you will derive from it will be "the glory of surmounting the present difficulties,"—it was much easier not to occasion such difficulties; "of repelling immediate danger," it was much safer not to expose yourselves to that danger; "of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength,"—but the treaty of Amiens had fixed the safety and independence of the kingdom of Great Britain: "the result of its own tried energy and resources." What! who ever doubted that your people, who rule both hemispheres, are rich, brave and full of energy?

"These expressions, "its own tried energy and resources," should indeed be heard over all Europe. Thus it appears that you fight merely to show that you can fight. You load your people with taxes to show that you are rich. You inflict calamities on the existing generation, to prove that energy which no person was desirous of disputing with you. Europe will decide whether such sentiments are the result of greatness or weakness of mind, of wisdom or of folly. But were we to admit from the inconstancy of fortune, and the vicissitudes of war, that the French army might reap in the heart of Great Britain discomfiture and disgrace; admit in your bosom that an army of veterans, every soldier of which has braved death in so many battles, and conducted by men whom Europe holds in some degree of estimation, may by its bravery or its valour, carry into the midst of you disgrace, confusion and discomfiture. What would be the advantage to France? Not that of surmounting past difficulties—the experiences none; not of meeting immediate danger; in the present condition there is no immediate danger for her; not that of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength, the result of its own tried energy, are as evident as that the sun shines; they require no trial to prove their existence.

"The consequence would be, that she would boast from you that wisdom acquired by 50 years of success by the valor of your ancestors, & preserved by the duplicity of your Captain: to avenge that unfortunate country, Ireland, to restore it to the rank of nations, to shed on that land, moistened with blood, and with tears, the light of happiness and more tranquil days. It would be

This speech will be read with attention by all Europe, which will be struck by one extraordinary expression in it. What! the ministers of Great Britain are silly enough to cause their masters to declare, on a solemn occasion, that on the fate of one battle depends the existence of that Colossus which crushes both worlds. If on the event of one battle the preservation of a single one of the newly conquered departments of France depended, we are well convinced that she would have made peace, that she would not have resisted your unjust pretensions, and that she would have ceded Malta. Such conduct would have been consistent with the duties of God on all the earth, whether chiefs or ministers, whose determinations influence the fate of nations."

REMARK.

We have thought it our duty to give to the public a faithful translation of these important papers, and we may say, with truth and exactness, that there is not a man in this country, nor even one among his majesty's deluded subjects in Ireland, who will not feel for the sentiments they express those mingled emotions of abhorrence, indignation and contempt, which they are solely calculated to inspire. We have inserted them for the purpose of giving to the country an additional proof, if that were wanting, of the vanity, insolence, perfidy and falsehood, which characterizes the enemy with whom we have to contend; but as in the task of considering them separately and entering into any resolution of them, it would be an undertaking no less degrading than unnecessary.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

The Diana, arrived at Baltimore, spoke on the 10th inst. lat. 36. 33, long. 72, the brig Lydia, of Alexandria, from Guadalupe, bound to New-York, out 20 days.

The brig Celia, captain Taber, from this port has arrived at Bourdeaux, after a passage of 25 days.

Married last evening by the Rev. William Waters, Rev. Joseph Rowan, to Miss Nancy Rhodes, daughter of Mr. William Rhodes, merchant of this place.

The French have lately ordered the seizure of all the English goods found in the maritime towns in the Batavian Republic; which have been conducted to French depots. The order was executed under the bayonet of the military; and has occasioned much ruin and distress, particularly at Edinburgh, Flushing and Vevre. The government of Zealand has made a strong remonstrance to Gen. Mourad on the subject.

THE antisederal writers, who in many instances are no poor copyists of the French have in imitation of those their prototypes, acquired the art of turning every defeat into a victory, every error into an act of generalship, and every fault into a meritorious deed. The National Intelligencer, speaking of the bill passed in the house of representatives for appropriating a million, and authorising the president to engage two vessels of 15 guns each, and as many gunboats as he may think necessary to defend the interests and sustain the honor of the nation, makes use of these words: "this measure which ought to shame forever the calumny that charges republican governments with a want of vigour and promptness, passed the house by unanimous vote." Now it happens unfortunately for the writer of that article that in the first place, the accusations made in the federal prints were not calumnies, but substantiated charges—that these charges were not made against republican governments in general nor against the government of America in particular, but against the present administration of it; the imbecility, the timidity and the want of energy of which we always considered as a proof that the party in power arrogated to itself a little which did not belong to it; when with an artful, vicious exclusion of other Americans, it assumed the name of Republican. If energy, spirit, vigour and promptitude, be the characteristics of republican governments, the affair of Tripoli, the wretched state of our navy, and the measure now referred to, are incontestable proofs that whatever the letter of our constitution may be, whatever the government may once have been, or may again be, the country, in the hands and with the councils which now sway it, is at present far, very far, from a republic.

In its foreign relations, it has the vices and the feebleness of an aristocracy or an oligarchy; in its internal management, it took readers to the Dismissals from office and the impeachment of judges for exercising the right of free opinion! may be discerned the despotic spirit, the cruelty and the unrelenting intolerance of an unlimited monarchy.

"Defend the interests and sustain the honor of the nation." What promptness! What meritorious foresight and vigour!! When the steed is stolen we shut the stable door. Two sixteen gun vessels, and as many gun boats as the President shall choose, are, it seems (economies included) sufficient to defend the interests and sustain the honor of the nation. Alas! poor must be the interests which such a force can defend, and light must be the honor which such measures can sustain. But grant it sufficient, why

was it not left ready at hand, to prevent the injury, and to secure us against the dishonor? Why was the navy put up to rot? If two sixteen gun vessels can repair, surely they might have prevented the injury. Perhaps our states Generalissimo has marched wilfully into a desile, in order to shew his vigour, still, and promptness in getting out of it. To get out of a desile with some loss, may perhaps be easy—for if we cannot cut our way through, we may at least retreat. Most sincerely do we hope that the latter will not be our fate in the present instance. Take one thing with the other, it would be better not to have got into it. For go how the affair will, our Executive will be found to have economized the nation into a heavy expence by it, which might have been avoided. In good truth he may say with Faddy in the comedy,

"I have gained a loss."

It is truly a very curious subject of triumph and exaltation this of our executive conduct and its executive accumulation. A noble navy which would have deterred our enemies from attempting encroachment is put down—for what? —to secure Mr. Jefferson's re-election. A million a year of revenue levied by taxes laid only on articles of vice and luxury, is repeated and lost to the nation—for what? To secure Mr. Jefferson's re-election. Our brave seamen and naval officers who should be now carrying our flag proudly over the world, are discharged, and the ships that ought to be bearing them over the seas, are rotting—for what? To secure Mr. Jefferson's re-election. Old officers and mercantile servants of their country are tumbled out of their subsistence into poverty; judges who dared to hold the firm tone of virtuous independence, and support their opinions, if federal, are impeached—for what? To secure the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. In consequence of our maritime weakness our flag is taken, and three hundred of our brave fellow citizens are immured in dungeons—for what? To secure the re-election of Mr. Jefferson.

What must be done to revenge this, and relieve our countrymen, but getting new vessels and gun boats? Why are we in want of new vessels? Because the old vessels were sacrificed to secure the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. Ransom money is to be paid—for what? To secure the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. Money is to be raised, though we were told about 1st October, there were five millions in the treasury:—new taxes of an oppressive kind must be levied; our boasted economies are thrust neck and heels out of doors; all the harvest of executive promises turns out空虚 and chaff, and the whole farce of penury with which the public was coaxed, vanishes from the stage, for what reason? Why, because it is thought no longer necessary; the re-election of Mr. Jefferson being considered as already secured.

(Charls. Cour.)

(To be Continued.)

FRAUD ON UNDERWRITERS.

In October last, one Thomas Shivers, resident at the Havanna, inclosed to Capt. Samuel Packard, of Providence, R. I. sundry papers, purporting to be a regular invoice, and bills of lading, for 330 boxes of sugar, said to have been shipped in the schooner Eliza, John Nelson master, and consigned to the said Capt. Samuel Packard, with orders to insure the same, which was accordingly effected to the amount of 12,700 dollars, in the office of the Providence Insurance Company. On the 3d of February following, the said Nelson appeared with a regular protest stating that said schooner was cast away on the 19th of November on the Florida shore, and totally lost, himself and one other person only being saved. Capt. Packard being then on a voyage to the Havanna, and having since returned, informs, that he discovered to his satisfaction that no such shipment was ever made, said schooner being at the Havanna when he was there—and having since intercepted a letter from Nelson to Shivers, fully confirming the whole to have been a fraud. As he may have attempted other frauds in different parts of the Union, editors of papers in the sea ports are requested to insert this article.

(Providence Gaz.)

WILL BE SOLD,

At colonel James Wren's tavern, on Saturday the 12th of May next,

ALL the personal Estate of captain Thos. Triplett, deceased, consisting of several negroes, one horse, bed, bedstead and furniture, one silver watch, some books and sundry other articles.

The terms of sale will be, all sums under ten dollars cash, and all above a credit of 7 months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

All persons having claims against his estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the day of sale, and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Charles Little, } Adm'r's.
Geo. Triplett, } Adm'r's.
April 23, 1803.

Public Sale.

Will be added to tomorrow's Sales,

- 1 trunk Muffins,
- 1 do. Cotton Stockings,
- 1 case Calicoes, &c.
- 1 elegant Sideboard,
- 1 pair of elegant Seats, and
6 tierces and 8 lbs. Whiskey.

Philip G. Marseller.

April 23.

John Adams Smith

Has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Faquier Court.

Oat Hill, April 23.

Freight Wanted,

For the Sloop Columbia,

Mrs. Roman Gardner,

Millett:

Burthen about 600 barrels.

Please apply to the master on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

April 23.

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE

By John G. Ladd,

- 20 hds. Surinam Molasses of the 1st quality,
- 16 do. N. E. Rum,
- 4 loaf Sugar,
- 4 boxes Narkeen China (Tea Sets)
- 1 box Coffees,
- 50 bolts Russia Duck, 1st quality,
- 2 small Anchors. A.S.

A quantity of Cyder and Potatoes in
tuns, and a few tons of HAY in bundles.

April 23.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,

A handsome assortment of fashionable

Japaned Paper Tea Trays,

in sets, Landscape and plain, do. with gold borders, Tea Caddies, Knife Trays, Bread Baskets, Waiters, Tea Cannisters, &c. &c.

Also.—A variety of Beads, and a quantity of cheap Writing Paper, by wholesale or retail.

April 23.

ADAM LYNN

Has received, per the United States, captain Long, from Liverpool, a handsome

assortment of Jewelry, plated and japanned Ware, and Cutlery,

which he offers for sale—consisting of gold and pearl brooches, rings, ear rings, bracelets, watch keys, chains and seals, plated tea sets and caskets, elegant tea trays in sets, urns, dressing cases, pen and sportsmen's knives, table and dessert knives and forks, scissars, razors, silver nutmeg graters, Morocco shaving pouches complete, marking types in boxes, thermometers, Reeves, colors in boxes, pocket pistols, instruments for cleaning guns, clock and watch dials and glasses, powder, shot, flints, game nets, powder flasks, shot belts, &c. &c. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Ware as usual.

April 23.

FINLAY and SHAKES

Respectfully inform the public, that they have for sale at their Manufactory, 2 doors below the Indian Queen, King street, a general

Assortment of Brushes,

which they offer on as low terms as they can be purchased within the United States. Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

April 23.

63 Reg'd.

PETER NOWLAND,

HAIR DRESSER,

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks for the many very distinguished favors conferred upon him by a liberal public; and further solicits a continuance of their favors, affording them every attention will be paid for their satisfaction; trusting his general knowledge and ability in business, matured by his long practice and experience, will entitle him to their further commands, which will be gratefully received.

He has just received a part of his Spring assortment of

PERFUMERY;

Likewise a quantity of light coloured natural Flemish Hair, warranted to equal any ever before offered to the public; with a variety of other articles of head dress executed in the most elegant and fashionable style.

April 23.

d.w.

Cut Nail Manufactory.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS,

At the Cut Nail manufactory near the lower end of King street, formerly carried on by Smith and Davis, still continues to Manufacture Cut and Wright Nails, Flooring Brads, Spikes, and Saddlers Tacks of every size, and of a superior quality, which he offers to sell as low as can possibly be afforded in this Town. He has likewise on hand Bar Iron and Nail Rods, which he will sell very low.

N. B. All orders from Town and Country Merchants will be duly attended to.

March 27.

eo3m.

REANIMATION.

WHEN the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by imprudence, inheritance, accident or disease, are tottering upon the brink of the grave, it is, not in despair that relief is to be found. There is a medicine which has restored thousands from infirmity and misery to health and happiness, which is

THE AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL.

Since this excellent medicine was first discovered by Dr. Bardwell, several thousand females have experienced its salutary effects; many of whom had been reduced to the brink of the grave having used every remedy recommended as specific in those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained. The following recent case is selected from a numerous list.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadsworth, Providence, (R. I.)

Sir,
We received yours and with much pleasure comply with your request, as my daughter has certainly received very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is in her 17th year, caught a very severe cold, which with the violent fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room upwards of four months; during this period we paid for Doctors bills and consultations 150 dollars. The fever left her in the most deplorable, and debilitated state with hardly any use of her limbs, so that we were obliged to carry her from the bed to the chair. Being strongly perfumed by the Doctor we went to Ball-Town Springs and stayed the season, and thought she gained considerableness by the use of the waters; but by the fatigue of the passage (having very rough weather) she became as weak and her cough much worse than before. During the last winter her whole nervous system has been so irritable, and her spirits so low and depressed, that death to her was desirable. In the latter end of January we saw an Advertiser recommending the Lozenges of Steel for similar complaints, we immediately purchased a packet of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evidently produced a change in her system, which no medicine before had been able to effect, we sent for two more packets. It is now fourteen days since she began to mend; and has laid aside her crutches, has been twice on her feet back, and if the weather should prove favorable we intend coming to Pækskill early in April to stop until we go to Ball-Town Spring; from there we will send you our address, where with pleasure we will satisfy any inquiries.

Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each box, as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the name of Thomas Stokes & Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The Lozenges of Steel, are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Messrs. R. & J. GRAY.

WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A SUPPLY OF
Family & Patent Medicines,
CONSULTING OF—

Chambaud's Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Annodyne Essence for Head Aches; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Purid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows what dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy of bile in the system; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrefactive qualities, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills, in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful disease, is universally known in the islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West India Islands, or any of these places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stage of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common medicines.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend pernicious danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

Dr. Atkinson's genuine Essence of Mustard.

Rheumatism in every stage, instantly subdues to its peculiarizing powers, which has succeeded in curing the most desperate cases of rheumatism, gout, luxatio, sciatica, numbness, palsy and complaints of the stomach, after various medicines have proved ineffectual. It is prepared in pills, and also in a fluid state. The pills are particularly serviceable in flatus and indigestion, and by their salutary operations, promote perspiration, and gradually undermine the most obstinate rheumatism; and at the same time, invigorate the debilitated constitution. The fluid essence is a remarkable active emulsion, necessarily used with the pills, and as generally excites a tingling sensation; it removes the causes of pain, by bringing on a circ-

ulation in the parts affected by this malady. Green minims, the severest sprains and bruises, old strains and luxations, are generally cured by a few applications. The genuine is distinguished from counterfeits, by the signature of Thomas Stokes and Co. being affixed to each bottle; without which mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease, by one application, so many thousands having experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes; specifically removes inflammations, dimness, itchings, and fits; it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of weak sight.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

CHAMBAUD'S Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthma and consumption, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, it shortens its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthma and confirmed consumptions have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the booping cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered at an improper season.

Dr. BARDWELL'S
Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Aches.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption on the Proprietor, to say, that Head Aches, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, instantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head aches.

SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER's Anti-Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most efficient remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant and convenient medicine for the cure of scurvy, carbuncles, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Eliot, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scrofulous complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Renfelaer, who was afflicted with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supersede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet, he presumes to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcibly its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

Where also may be bad,

Atkinson's Worm-destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. Those families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful vermin.

Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1803.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired raising her till late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm-destroying Lozenges, we purchased a packet of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of slimy, offensive matter; the second brought away four monstrous thick worms nearly half a yard in length; and the third dose, a large quantity of slimy, offensive matter. The vomiting and purging, with which she was frequently troubled have ceased—her appetite has become regular, and has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

DR. BARDWELL'S

Reanimating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life. Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma. Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Diarrhoea.

Cautious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies above-mentioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indolence, debility, or consequent weakness, the analogy of their cure, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Reanimating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price 1 dollar, and 1 dollar 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near an hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, windy cholic, ulcers, hysterick vapours, faintness and trembling, ague and fever, depressed spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvy, obstructions or stoppages, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS OF HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to try it. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

Very nicely cured Bacon & Venison
HAMS,

French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,

HOLLAND GIN—imported in the ship America from Amsterdam,

Cherry Bounce made of old spirit, Wines,

Loaf and lump Sugar,

Brown do.

Green Coffee, Tea, &c.

FRUIT—Apples, Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.

NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shelled walnuts, &c.

ALSO,

A few bls. Crab Cyder,

100 bls. R. Island do.

1000 lbs. Cheese,

CODFISH of the first quality,

Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

March 21.

The Subscriber has for Sale, At his store in Union street, in addition to his former stock,

1000 bushels excellent Lisbon

SALT, suitable for the fisheries,

12 bls. high proof Whiskey,

1200 pounds Smithfield Bacon Hams,

500 do. Venison do.

Excellent Jamaica and St. Kitts Oranges,

Lisbon Lemons by the box or retail,

Large Limes do.

300 lbs. first quality

CHESHIRE CHEESE,

imported in the ship U. States,

A few bls. New York Pippins,

200 bunches of Onions,

And a few bags Green Coffee.

Abel Willis.

April 12.

For Sale, On the third day of May next on a long credit,

A LOT OF GROUND, in fee simple, situate on Cameron and Pitt Streets containing 102 feet ten inches on Cameron Street adjoining the theatre—but may be divided into smaller lots.

To Let, on ground rent forever,

Several valuable Lots, situated on Royal, King and Union Streets. Two of these lots are situated near Ramsay's Wharf.

Also, for a term of 14 years,

A LOT OF GROUND on the East side of Fairfax Street, and south of Woll Street, containing in front of Fairfax Street 24 feet, and extending back 103 feet 5 inches to a twenty feet public alley.

The above property will be shewn on application to Col. Dennis Ramsay.

Sarah Porter.

April 11.

To be Rented, (and possession given immediately)

The Dwelling House adjoining my

Dwelling, and nearly opposite Wm. Newton's, last occupied by Capt. Wattles.

Also,

The House opposite James Lawra-

son's in St. Asaph Street, lately occupied by Wm. D. Ross.—Apply to

Philip Wanton.

4th mo. 7th.

20th

Just Published
By T. & J. SWCRDS, of New York,
for Sale by JAMES KENNEDY, Sen. at the Am-
erican Library.

Price in Boards, One Dollar seventy five cents.

The Temple of Nature,

ORIGIN OF SOCIETY,

A Poem, with Philosophical Notes by
Erasmus Darwin, M. D. F. R. S.
Author of the Botanic Garden, Zoology, Phy-

siology, &c.

The patrons of taste are respectfully informed, that the Temple of Nature is printed in the same style of neatness, and to correspond in size with Swords's edition of the Botanic Garden, and they hope as to correctness and elegance it will not suffer by comparison with any work that has issued from the American press.

Also for Sale as above.

Swords's new editions of Hayley's life of Cowper, and of the Common Prayer in plain and elegant binding.

The Domestic Encyclopedia complete, in five volumes.

Blackstone's Commentaries with notes, by Tucker.

The Medical Repository.

Subscriptions to Birch & Small's edition of Gibbon's History of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire; and Maxwell's elegant edition of the works of Shakespeare, both in the press are now taking in as above. These two works are fully expected to be more complete than any former editions, and in point of typographical